

FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENTS 1940:

Aug. 1, 1940. Announcement by the Japanese Government.

The world stands at a great historic turning point, and it is about to witness the creation of new forms of government, economy, and culture, based upon the growth and development of sundry groups of states. Japan, too, is confronted by a great trial such as she has never experienced in history. In order to carry out fully at this juncture our national policy in accordance with the lofty spirit in which the country was founded, it is an important task of urgent necessity to us that we should grasp the inevitable trends in the developments of world history, effect speedily fundamental renovations along all lines of government, and strive for the perfection of a state structure for national defense. Accordingly, the general lines of the country's fundamental national policies have been formulated as follows:

Summary of Fundamental National Policies.

1. Basic Policy.

The basic aim of Japan's national policy lies in the firm establishment of world peace in accordance with the lofty spirit of Hakko Ichiu, in which the country was founded, and in the construction, as the first step, of a new order in Greater East Asia, having for its foundation the solidarity of Japan, Manchukuo and China.

Japan will, therefore, devote the total strength of the nation to the fulfilment of the above policy by setting up swiftly an unshakable national structure of her own adapted to meet the requirements of new developments both at home and abroad.

2. National Defense and Foreign Policy.

The Government will strive for the repletion of armaments adequate for the execution of the national policies, by taking into consideration the new developments both at home and abroad, and constructing a state structure for national defense, capable of bringing into full play the total strength of the national

Japan's foreign policy, which aims ultimately at the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia, will be directed, first of all, toward a complete settlement of the China affair, and the advancement of the national fortune by taking a far-sighted view of the drastic changes in the international situation and formulating both constructive and flexible measures.

3. Renovation of Internal Structure.

What is urgently required in internal administration is the laying of the foundation for a state structure for national defense through a complete renovation of the domestic administration in general, for which purpose the Government expects the realization of the following points:

A. Renovation of education thoroughly in harmony with the fundamental principles of the national polity, and also the establishment of ethical principles of the nation stressing, above all, service to the state and eradicating all selfish and materialistic thoughts.

B. Establishment of a powerful new political structure and a unified control of government affairs.

a. Establishment of a new national structure, of which the keynote lies in the service to the state through the co-operation between government and people, every man according to the sphere of profession or business.

b. Renovation of the Diet as an organ for assisting the Throne, so as to adapt it to the new national structure.

c. Fundamental renovation in the operation of administrative organs, and the reformation of the bureaucracy, aimed at the unity and efficiency of those organs.

C. Laying the foundation of national defense economy, of which the keynote is to lie in the autonomous development of the economy of Japan, Manchukuo and China with Japan as the center.

a. Establishment of a sphere of co-operative economies, with the Japan-Manchoukuo-China group as one of the units.

b. Inauguration of a planned economy through the co-operation between government and people, and especially the perfection of a unitary control system covering the production, distribution and consumption of important commodities.

c. Establishment of a financial scheme and reinforcement of banking control, directed toward the development of the nation's total economic power.

d. Renovation of the foreign trade policy so as to adapt it to the new world situation.

e. Establishment of the measures for self-sufficiency in the people's daily necessities especially in the principal foodstuffs.

f. An epoch-making expansion of the vital industries -- especially heavy, chemical and machine industries.

g. An epoch-making promotion of science, and rationalization of production.

h. Perfection and extension of the communication and transportation facilities so as to adapt them to the new developments at home and abroad.

i. Establishment of land development plans aiming at the enhancement of the total national strength.

D. Inauguration of permanent measures concerning the promotion of the stamina and physical strength of the nation, and especially the fundamental measures concerning the security and development of agriculture and agricultural communities.

E. Rectification of the inequality in individual sacrificios incident of national policies; full operation of various welfare measures, and renovation of the living mode of the nation, and the maintenance of such standard of living as will enable the nation to lead a plain, solid and vigorous life and to surmount the national crisis by persevering truly through years of hardship.

Aug. 1, 1940. Statement of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I have always said that the mission of Japan is to proclaim and demonstrate to kodo throughout the world. Viewed from the standpoint of the

international relations, this amounts, I think, to enabling all nations and races to find each its proper place in the world. Accordingly the immediate aim of our foreign policy at present is to establish, in accordance with the lofty spirit of the kodo, a great East Asian chain of common prosperity with the Japan-Manchoukuo-China group as one of the links. We shall thus be able to demonstrate the kodo in the most effective manner, and pave the way toward the establishment of an equitable world peace. We should be resolved to surmount all obstacles, both material and spiritual, lying in our path. Furthermore, in concert with those friendly Powers which are prepared to co-operate with us, we should strive with courage and determination for the fulfilment of the ideal and the heaven-ordained mission of our country.

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昭和十五年十二月

外務省公報集

(支那事變關係)

第十卷

外務省

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No. 1, *

六、國防及外交
家内外、新情勢ニ鑑テ國家統力發揮、国防國家体制ヲ基底トシ國是遂行ニ遺憾ナキ軍備現下、外交ハ大東亞、新秩序建設ヲ根幹トシ先々其重心ヲ支那事變、完遂ニ置キ国際的、大變局ヲ達觀シ建設的ニシテ且シ彈力性富

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世界一大近衛内閣基本国策要綱(八月一日)
世界一大近衛内閣一大運機二際會議之加入個國家
群、生産發展ヲ基調トスル新ナル政治經濟文化
創成、見シトシ、自國亦有史以來、大試練直面スコ、秋ニ考リ貢ニ該國大精神ニ基ク皇國
國是ヲ完遂セントセ、右世界史的發展、必然的
動向ヲ把握シテ庶政百般直ニ速ニ根本的刷新
加ヘ萬難ヲ排シテ国防國家体制、完成ニ邁進
本國策ノ大綱ヲ策定スルコト尤、如ニ依シテ基
根本方針

自國、國是ハ、一、山手上スル肇國、大精神ニ基キ世界平和、確立ヲ招来スルコトヲ以テ根本
之先ノ皇國ノ核心トシ日滿支、強國ナル結
合、幹上スル大東亞、新秩序ヲ建設スルニ

之ヲタメ皇國自ラ速ニ新事態ニ即應スル不拔
國家能勢ヲ確立シ國家、總力ヲ擧ゲテ右
國是具現ニ漏泄ス。

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△施策ヲ講シ以テ國運、進展ヲ期ス

三、國內体制、刷、新

内政、急務ハ國体、本義ニ基キ慶政ヲ—新シ
ヨリ防、國家体制、基礎ヲ確立スルニ在リ之カタメ

在記諸件、実現ヲ期ス

1、國体、本義ニ透徹スル教學、刷新ト相俟チ自我
功利、忠思想ヲ排シ國家奉仕ヲ第一義トスル民道

徳ヲ確立ス

2、強力ナル新政治体制ヲ確立シ、政、綜合統一國ル

(1)官民協力一致各々ノ職域ニ應シ國家ニ奉公ス

ルコトヲ基調トスル新國民組織、確立

(2)新政治体制ニ即應シ得ヘキ議會、翼賛、監督体制

、確立

(3)行政、運用ニ根本的刷新ヲ加へ其、統一ト敏

活トヲ目標トスル官界、新能勢力、確立

3、皇國ヲ中心トスル日滿支三國經濟、自立的建

設ヲ基調トシ、防、全清、根基ヲ確立ス

(4)日滿支ヨリ環トシ太東亞ヲ包含スル協同經濟

圈、確立

(5)官民協力ニヨル財政至備、遂行特ニ主要物

資、生產配給、消費ヲ母體ク一元的統制機構

、整備

(6)綜合經濟カ、農業ヲ目標トスル財政計画並ニ

金融統制、確立強化

(木)(7)世界新情勢ニ對應スル貿易政策、刷新

國民生活必需物資皆ニ主要食糧、自給

No. 2*

NO. 3

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方案確立

(八) 主要產業繁重、化學工業及機械工業，蓋其自

發展

(九) 科學、初期的推進並生產，合理化

(十) 內外、新情勢之對應及交通運輸施設整備充
足、
（十一）國力、擴展之目標及國土開發計畫，確立

中國是遂行，原動力為國民資質體力，向上
並之急增為國人恒久的方案，特此方案及農家

、家庭發展之根本方案之樹立。

（十二）遂行二件為民族犧牲，不均衡，是正了
斷行之厚生的諸施策，徹底二期之三國民
生活，則新之員之忍苦十年時艱苦服膺德

人社會實則健全人民生活，水準之確保不

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六、基本國策・外交二関之松園外務
大臣談話八月日

私八年未皇道ヲ世界ニ宣佈スコトカ皇國傳命ニテ
主張シテ來タ者アリス。必降開作ヨリ皇道ヲ見スルハ、
ノハ要スル各国民、各民族ニテ各々處得行セバコトニ帰
着スルト信スルアリス。即千秋空現ホ、外交方針ニ
テハコト、皇道、大精神ニ則リ。先ツ日満華ヲ其一環トスル
大東亜共榮圈、確立ヲ因ルアラネハナリマセ。之カ體心テ
力強ク皇道ヲ宣佈シ公正ナル世界平和、樹立ニ貢獻
スル道程ニ上ル所以アリス。而シテ我國民ハコ道程
ニ横ハルコロ、有形無形一切、障礙ヲ排除スハモトヨリ、
更ニ進ニテ我ニ同調スル友邦提携不退転ノ勇猛心ヲ以
テ、天ヨリ謀セラレタル我ノ民族、理相心ト使命、達成期
スヘキモノト堅ク信シテ之知ハ又者アリス。